



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

**Spring Term
Term 2
Business
Year 10**

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Science	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2
Friday	Sparx Science	Science Task 2	English Task 2

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
Languages	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Computer Science
	Geography	Drama
	Health and Social Care	Photography
	ICT	Science (Triple)
	Media Studies	Sport
	Music	
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question										
Week 1 5th January 2026	Cornell Notes on Revenue, Cost, Breakeven and Cashflow	<p>Question: Last year a business had a fixed cost of £87,000 and revenue of £250,000. The business had total variable costs of £5000 and sold 1000 units. Calculate the profit/loss of the business.</p> <p>Question: Explain one action a business can take when revenue decreases</p>										
Week 2 12th January 2026	Revision Notes on Revenue, Cost, Breakeven and Cashflow	<p>Question: A retailer selling bicycles has the following financial information for the month of April.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="871 737 1427 984"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="871 737 1427 804">April</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="871 804 1125 838">Opening cash balance</td><td data-bbox="1125 804 1427 838">£3 500</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="871 838 1125 883">Receipts (cash)</td><td data-bbox="1125 838 1427 883">£1 200</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="871 883 1125 928">Sales (due in cash in 60 days)</td><td data-bbox="1125 883 1427 928">£1 100</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="871 928 1125 984">Total payments</td><td data-bbox="1125 928 1427 984">£700</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Using the information, calculate the net cash flow for April. You are advised to show your workings.</p>	April		Opening cash balance	£3 500	Receipts (cash)	£1 200	Sales (due in cash in 60 days)	£1 100	Total payments	£700
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Week 3 19th January 2026	Cornell Notes on Sources of Finance	<p>Question: Explain one disadvantage to a small business of using a loan as a source of finance.</p>										
Week 4 26th January 2026	Revision Cards on Cashflow	<p>Question: Explain one advantage to a small business of using trade credit as a source of finance</p>										
Week 5 2nd February 2026	Cornell Notes on Sole traders Partnerships	<p>Question: Explain the advantage of being a sole trader</p>										
Week 6 9th February 2026	Revision Cards on Sole traders	<p>Question: Explain one benefit of choosing to start up a partnership</p>										

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 23rd February 2026	Cornell Notes on Limited Companies and Franchise	Question: Explain one disadvantage of setting up a Franchise
Week 8 2nd March 2026	Revision Cards on Limited Companies and Franchise	Question: Explain one advantage to a business of locating itself in an area of high unemployment
Week 9 9th March 2026	Cornell Notes on Location	Question: Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)
Week 10 16th March 2026	Revision Cards on Location	Question: Explain one reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan.
Week 11 23rd March 2026	Cornell Notes on Stakeholders	<p>Question: Change4life is a UK government project which encourages people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Part of the project allows those aged under 18 and over 60 to swim for free in public swimming pools. Some people feel the opportunity cost of the £140 million spent on the project was too high. They believe the money could have been better spent on other things such as education.</p> <p>(i) Identify two stakeholders that might benefit from the Change4life project. (2)</p> <p>(ii) Explain how one of the stakeholders you identified in 1(b)(i) might benefit from the Change4life project. (3)</p>
Week 12 30th March 2026	Revision Cards on: Stakeholders	Question: Discuss the disadvantages to a business when two of its stakeholders are in conflict with each other (6)

	Key Knowledge	Formula	Contextual information	
Revenue and costs	Revenue – Money from the sale of products or services	$\text{Revenue} = \text{Price} \times \text{Quantity}$	They are lots of different words for money in business. It is important that you spend lots of your own time to revise their meanings	
	Variable costs – Costs that change with output (or sales)			
	Fixed costs – Costs that have to be paid whether a business produces/sells one or a million	$\text{Total costs (TC)} = \text{Fixed costs (FC)} + \text{Variable costs (VC)}$		
	Total costs – All costs incurred by a business (Fixed costs and variable costs added together)			
	Key Knowledge	Key terms	Contextual information	
Profit and loss Interest	Profit – The money left after all the costs have been paid from the revenue taken	Income statement – An accounting document that shows all of the money that has come in and will go out of a business.	Profit is the most important aim for any business Gross profit shows whether they are paying too much for their variable costs and whether they are pricing their product appropriately Net profit shows how much you are paying for your fixed costs like rent or marketing. This might show an entrepreneur they need to consider relocation or cheaper promotional methods	
	Loss – When the business takes less revenue than its costs	Net profit – The profit after all costs have been paid		
	Interest – The extra that is paid when borrowing money from a financial institution	Gross profit – The profit after variable costs have been paid (Cost of sales)		
	Key Knowledge	Formula	Contextual information	
Breakeven	Break-even level of output – The point at which a business must produce/sell to make no loss and no profit	$\text{Break-even} = \frac{\text{Fixed costs}}{\text{Selling price} - \text{Variable costs}}$		
	Margin of safety - The expected sales less the break-even sales	$\text{MoS} = \text{Actual sales} - \text{Break-even sales}$		

	Key Knowledge	Cash flow chart																																																																					
Cash flow	Cash flow forecast – Inflows and outflows that are expected for a business in a given time period. It is a PREDICTION	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>June</th><th>July</th><th>August</th><th>September</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>£</th><th>£</th><th>£</th><th>£</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Balance brought forward</td><td>0</td><td>(20900)</td><td>(11200)</td><td>10700</td></tr> <tr> <td>INCOME</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sale of T-shirts</td><td>6000</td><td>14000</td><td>28000</td><td>1000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>6000</td><td>(6900)</td><td>16800</td><td>11700</td></tr> <tr> <td>EXPENDITURE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of T-shirts</td><td>25000</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Retail and distribution costs</td><td>1200</td><td>2800</td><td>4000</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr> <td>Administration</td><td>700</td><td>1500</td><td>2100</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</td><td>26900</td><td>4300</td><td>6100</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>Balance carried forward</td><td>(20900)</td><td>(11200)</td><td>10700</td><td>11000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						June	July	August	September		£	£	£	£	Balance brought forward	0	(20900)	(11200)	10700	INCOME					Sale of T-shirts	6000	14000	28000	1000						TOTAL	6000	(6900)	16800	11700	EXPENDITURE					Purchase of T-shirts	25000	0	0	0	Retail and distribution costs	1200	2800	4000	400	Administration	700	1500	2100	300	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	26900	4300	6100	700	Balance carried forward	(20900)	(11200)	10700	11000
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Suppliers – If a business wants to build a good relationship with its suppliers then it will need to pay them on time																																																																							
Cash flow	Pay expenses – In order for the business to continue to run it will need to pay its rent and bills																																																																						
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Finance	Retained profit – Money saved by the business from previous profit	Loan – Money borrowed from a financial institution, usually a long term source of finance. The business will need to pay interest	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key terms</th><th>Contextual information</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Expenses – an out flow, usually fixed costs</td><td>A cash flow forecast may show that there will be times in the month when a business does not have enough to cover their outgoings. You will see a negative figure in the closing balance when this happens. A business may decide to put an overdraft on the account to deal with this short fall.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Payments – Expenses or costs paid by a business</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Receipts – An inflow, usually revenue</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Key terms	Contextual information	Expenses – an out flow, usually fixed costs	A cash flow forecast may show that there will be times in the month when a business does not have enough to cover their outgoings. You will see a negative figure in the closing balance when this happens. A business may decide to put an overdraft on the account to deal with this short fall.	Payments – Expenses or costs paid by a business		Receipts – An inflow, usually revenue																																																									
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Trade credit – A short term source of finance whereby a supplier will provide goods but not expect payment for a month.	Share capital – Money from selling shares in a business. The business will need to pay dividends to the shareholder from the profits																																																																						
Personal savings – An entrepreneur may use their own savings in order to start or grow their business.	Venture capital – Money invested by other entrepreneurs who will then own a stake in your business																																																																						
Overdraft – a short term source of finance placed on a bank account that allows the business to spend more than they have in their account – Very expensive	Crowdfunding – Money donated, through a website, by people who have an interest in your business. There are two types of crowdfunding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One where you give a free gift or some kind of exclusivity One where you give a share of the business in return for a share in the profits 																																																																						

Fig. 6 Cash flow forecast for the sale of T-shirts related to the 2017 Festival

	Key themes		Key terms	Additional information
Sole traders	Advantages	Disadvantages	Unlimited liability – If the business cannot repay its debts then the owners personal possessions are at risk	A Sole trader business is perfect for a startup. It is easy and cheap to set up with little paperwork to manage. If a small business is not intending to get into debt there is little reason to consider being a limited company
	Owners make all the decisions	Unlimited liability	Unincorporated – A business that does not have its own separate legal identity	
	Owners keep all the profits	Banks are less likely to lend		
	Financial information kept private	Lots of pressure due to being solely responsible	Assets – The things that a business owns. For example; Machinery, buildings, vehicles	
	Key themes – two types		Formula	Additional information
Partnerships	Advantages	Disadvantages	Deed of partnership – A legal agreement drawn up between partners. Outlines share of business, responsibilities, share of profits	A partnership can give entrepreneurs more opportunity for growth through capital investment and shared skills and ideas. A partnership agreement is an important consideration to avoid conflict
	Shared expertise	Unlimited liability		
	Partners have control of the business	Conflict between partners	Expertise – Skills that different entrepreneurs bring to the business. These may be technical skills like IT or soft skills like good communicators	
	More capital invested	Share the profits		
	Key themes – 4 factors		Key terms	Additional information
LTD's	Advantages	Disadvantages	Limited liability – Only the business assets can be sold to meet the debts of a business. The owner's personal assets are protected	If an entrepreneur or a business are considering borrowing to start up or expand then limited liability will be the safest option
	Limited liability	Expensive to set up and run	Companies house – The organisation that a LTD must register with when it becomes incorporated. The place where you will find the financial information about limited companies	
	Banks are more likely to lend	Financial information is shared	Incorporated – A business which has its own legal identity	
			Shareholder – A person/people that own a limited company	
	Key themes		Key terms	Additional information
Franchises	Advantages	Disadvantages	Franchisee – An entrepreneur who pays for the legal right to operate under another businesses trading name and business model	Success is not guaranteed but more likely with a franchise. The model must be successful to be replicated and a well known brand will mean customers straight away
	Well known brand, successful business model	Franchises are expensive to set up by comparison to independent businesses. Royalties need to be paid	Franchisor – A business that sells the right to another business/entrepreneur to operate under another businesses trading name and business model	
	Support and training	Entrepreneur cannot make their own decisions	Royalties – A payment made by the franchisee to the franchisor from the profits of the franchise	
	National advertising	Brand reputation can be damaged by other franchises		

	Key Knowledge		Key terms	Contextual information
Location	Market – Proximity to customers that the business is targeting		Bulk reducing product – Where the end product is smaller than the raw material used to make it. For example a burger factory would not want a whole cow just the meat that it intends to use in the burgers	Retail businesses will locate near to their customers and often their competitors by placing their business in a town centre or on a retail park. *Manufacturers will locate close to suppliers to reduce transportation costs
	Competition – Proximity to the Businesses that are in direct or indirect competition			
	Suppliers – Proximity to the resources that a business needs to operate		Bulk gaining product – Where the end product is larger than the raw materials. For example a car. A car manufacturer that sold car in the UK many from European parts would make the car in the UK and ship the parts	Businesses that need skilled workers will locate in an area where they can fill the skilled positions. For example Silicon Valley in California would be perfect for a new tech business
	Employees – Proximity to the workforce needed for the business to operate			
	Key Knowledge - Things in a business plan		Key terms	Contextual information
Business plans	Financial aims	Non financial aims	Objective –An incremental step to help a business achieve an Aim.	Aims and objectives will change over time and depending on the size of a business. A new business will want to survive in its first year whereas an established business will want to make a profit and growth. A small business might be focused on profit where as a large business might want to increase market share or move into new markets
	Survival	Satisfaction		
	Profit	Challenge	SMART – Specific/Measurable/Achievable/Realistic/Time bound	
	Growth	Control	Social enterprise – A business set up to support a social or community need	
	Business idea – An outline of the business concept			
	Target market – The customers who the product/service is targeting			Finance – How the project will be funded. For example investment or personal savings. The business may also need a loan from the bank
	Forecast for revenue, cost and profit – Evidence of research that helps the entrepreneur predict expected sales and costs during the first year			Location – Where the business will be situated or how the customer will access the product or service. For example; a shop in the high street or online
	Marketing mix – Details of the 4 p's and how the business expects them to work together to make the business successful			Aims and objectives – The vision and expectations of the business for the first year and beyond. For example survival

	Key terms				
Integrated marketing mix	<p>Price - is impacted by the quality of the product and the promotion of the product. If a product is high quality and promoted in a way that encourages the customer to believe it is quality then a consumer will pay a higher price.</p>	<p>Product – the higher the quality of the product the higher the costs to the business. A business will need to be sure that a customer is prepared to pay enough to cover the costs and make a profit</p>	<p>Place - If a business wants to sell a high quality product it will need to make sure it is located in the right place to reach the target market</p>	<p>Promotion – If a business is going to be an E-tailer then it will need to make sure that the promotional methods communicate the product or service successfully to the target market in order to generate sales</p>	

	Key Themes – 8 Stakeholders 1.5				
Stakeholders	<p>Customer: These are the people that provide the revenue for the business</p> <p>Objective: They want good quality products at reasonable prices</p> <p>Influence: They need to be kept happy so they don't go to the competition instead</p>	<p>Employees: These are the people that work within the business</p> <p>Objective: job security, good levels of pay and to be motivated</p> <p>Influence: They can apply pressure to the owners to pay them more. If they are demotivated they may not work well</p>	<p>Government: They collect taxes for the country and create laws for businesses to follow</p> <p>Objective: businesses abide by the laws. To help build the economy</p> <p>Influence: They can raise taxes and increase a businesses costs. They can also offer grants</p>	<p>Suppliers: Other businesses that provide the raw materials for a business</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that the businesses buy their products from them. To ensure that the business can pay for the raw materials</p> <p>Influence: They need to be reliable to make sure the business has the products it needs to operate</p>	<p>*Conflict: Stakeholder objectives can conflict with each other.</p> <p>For example; A customer's objective for good quality and low prices products and services means that the owners profit will be less.</p> <p>*A manager's drive for efficiency to reach his bonus may mean that employees have to work harder than they want.</p>
	<p>Owners: These are either sole traders, partners or shareholders</p> <p>Objective: profit</p> <p>Influence: They can set the direction of the business</p> <p>(Shareholders in a PLC have little control)</p>	<p>Managers: They organise the staff and make decisions for the owners</p> <p>Objective: They can be offered bonuses for reaching sales targets</p> <p>Influence: They will want to motivate staff to hit targets</p>	<p>Pressure groups: These groups apply pressure to businesses to behave ethically</p> <p>Objective: They want businesses to look after the environment</p> <p>Influence: They can create negative press for a business.</p>	<p>Local community: They are the people that live and work near to businesses</p> <p>Objective: neighbourhood to be kept clean, pollution free and free of too much traffic.</p> <p>Influence: They can object to businesses opening in their area</p>	<p>A pressure group campaigning for a company to behave more ethically may mean that the business has to revise its business activities and this will be more costly.</p> <p>A business operating in a competitive market may want a supplier to charge them less for their supplies. This will impact the supplier's profit.</p>

Section:	Content:
Section A	35 Marks –(Non contextualised) Multiple choice and long and short mark questions. End with a 6 mark question
Section B	30 Marks (Case Studies) Short and Longer questions
Section C	25 Marks (Case Studies) Short and Longer questions

Grading Scale	
New:	Current:
9	A*
8	A
7	B
6	Top C
5	Bottom C
4	

Evaluate: Worth 12 Marks (1 per exam)

- E.g. Evaluate whether Sally's ideas will be a success
- 2 reasons for and against – must be contextualised
- 3 link strands per side of the argument or 5 strands for a detailed answer
- Conclusion the same as Justify

Analyse: Worth 6 Marks (Appears in Section B – Case study)

The same as 'Discuss' although NOW must be linked to the case study

- Discuss what/the likely impact/benefit/drawbacks etc.
- Can provide one or two impacts although must total at least 5 link strands e.g. Reason ... because (1st link strand) ... therefore (2nd link strand) ... as a result (3rd Link strand)
- Must be contextualised, can be positive or negative

7. Evaluate

6. Justify

5. Analyse

4. Discuss

3. Outline

2. Explain

Outline: Worth 2 Marks (Appears in B & C – Case Studies)

- State one benefit/drawback/impact/method etc
- Provide one link strand
- Must be linked to the context
- Context doesn't mean just using the name of the business

Justify: Worth 9 Marks (Appears in Section B & C)

- Involves a choice between 2 options. E.g. Neil and Sue are considering 2 options either increase price or reduce costs, justify which option they should choose
- Must be linked to the case study (contextualised)
- Pick an option and discuss the pros and cons of this choice.
- 3 linked strands per side of the argument E.g. Reason ...because (1st link strand) Therefore (2nd link strand) ... as a result (3rd link strand).
- Conclusion needed – My answer depends upon (pick up on other factors)

Calculate: Worth 2 Marks (Appear in A,B & C)

- No need to state formula
- Must write your answer on the answer line (2 decimal places if required)
- Must show workings out

•Calculate

Discuss: Worth 6 Marks (Appears in Section A – no context)

- Discuss what/the likely impact/benefit/drawbacks etc.
- Can provide one or two impacts although must total at least 5 link strands e.g. Reason ... because (1st link strand) ... therefore (2nd link strand) ... as a result (3rd Link strand)
- Can be positive or negative points

Explain: Worth 3 Marks (Appear in A – no context)

- Explain one ... Impact/advantage/method/disadvantage
- 2 Link strands e.g. Reason ...because (1st link strand) ... therefore (2nd Link strand)

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Revenue, Cost, Breakeven and Cashflow Revision guide page:

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Last year a business had a fixed cost of £87,000 and revenue of £250,000. The business had total variable costs of £5000 and sold 1000 units. Calculate the profit/loss of the business.

Question: Explain one action a business can take when revenue decreases

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Last year a business had a fixed cost of £87,000 and revenue of £250,000. The business had total variable costs of £5000 and sold 1000 units. Calculate the profit/loss of the business.

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Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: A retailer selling bicycles has the following financial information for the month of April.

	April
Opening cash balance	£3 500
Receipts (cash)	£1 200
Sales (due in cash in 60 days)	£1 100
Total payments	£700

Using the information, calculate the net cash flow for April. You are advised to show your workings.

Answer:

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Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Sources of Finance Revision guide page

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain **one** disadvantage to a small business of using a loan as a source of finance.

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain **one** disadvantage to a small business of using a loan as a source of finance.

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one advantage to a small business of using trade credit as a source of finance

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one advantage to a small business of using trade credit as a source of finance

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Sole Traders Partnerships	Revision guide page
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Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

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Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain the advantage of being a sole trader

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one benefit of choosing to start up a partnership

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one benefit of choosing to start up a partnership

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Limited Companies and Franchise Revision guide page

Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one disadvantage of setting up a Franchise

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one disadvantage of setting up a Franchise

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one advantage to a business of locating itself in an area of high unemployment

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain one advantage to a business of locating itself in an area of high unemployment

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Location Revision guide page

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Discuss what a small business owner should consider when deciding upon the location for their business. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain **one** reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain **one** reason why an entrepreneur would produce a business plan

Answer:

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Stakeholders Revision guide page

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Change4life is a UK government project which encourages people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Part of the project allows those aged under 18 and over 60 to swim for free in public swimming pools. Some people feel the opportunity cost of the £140 million spent on the project was too high. They believe the money could have been better spent on other things such as education.

(i) Identify **two** stakeholders that might benefit from the Change4life project. (2)
(ii) Explain how **one** of the stakeholders you identified in 1(b)(i) might benefit from the Change4life project. (3)

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Change4life is a UK government project which encourages people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Part of the project allows those aged under 18 and over 60 to swim for free in public swimming pools. Some people feel the opportunity cost of the £140 million spent on the project was too high. They believe the money could have been better spent on other things such as education.

(i) Identify **two** stakeholders that might benefit from the Change4life project. (2)
(ii) Explain how **one** of the stakeholders you identified in 1(b)(i) might benefit from the Change4life project. (3)

Answer: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Discuss the disadvantages to a business when two of its stakeholders are in conflict with each other (6)

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Discuss the disadvantages to a business when two of its stakeholders are in conflict with each other (6)

Week 2

Revision Card on Revenues, Costs and Profits	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How do you calculate revenue?2. What is the difference between price and cost?3. Define Fixed cost?4. Define Variable cost?5. What is the calculation for Total Costs?6. How do you calculate profit?7. Name one way to improve profit?.	

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X.....

Week 4

Revision Card on Cash Flow	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the two ways to work out break even?2. State the calculation for Break Even?3. What is the margin of safety and how is it calculated?.4. Name two examples of a cash inflow for a business?5. Name three examples of a cash outflow?6. What is the calculation for Net Cash Flow?7. What might a business do if the cashflow looks poor for the business?	

.....
X.....

Week 6

Revision Card on Soletrader	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a sole trader?2. Give an advantage of a sole trader3. Give an disadvantage of a sole trader4. Can two people own a sole trader5. What type of liability do a sole trader have6. What is unlimited liability?7. What is limited liability?	

Week 8

Revision Card on Limited Companies + Franchise <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a PLC?2. What is a LTD?3. What is a shareholder?4. What is a dividend?5. What is a Franchise?6. What is a Franchisee?7. What is a Franchisor?	Answers
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Week 10

Revision Card on Location <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain why retail businesses like to locate near to customers2. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to market'3. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to labour'4. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to materials'5. Explain what is meant by 'proximity to competitors'6. What ways are there to use the internet for customers <p>What is bulk reducing product</p>	Answers
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Week 12

Revision Card on Stakeholders <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a stakeholder?2. Identify 2 internal stakeholders3. Identify 4 external stakeholders4. Explain what is meant by conflict5. What is meant by internal and external finance?6. Explain trade credit7. Explain crowdfunding	Answers
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Aspire,
(ACHIEVE)
Thrive'

Develop your character

